

Cecilia Chang was born in 1919 in Tienjing of Hopei Province, near Beijing. She began her literary career very early. Her essays and poems were published in various Chinese literary magazines and newspapers when she was in junior high school. In her second year of high school, she published her first book.

Cecilia Chang studied western languages at the Fu-Jen Catholic University in Beijing at the beginning of the Sino-Japanese war. After she graduated from the Department of Foreign Languages and Literature, she studied history as a graduate student and became a seasoned editor for Fu-Jen Catholic University's literature journal. Because of the ongoing war, she moved to Chungking and worked as the editor of the Literary Edition at the Social Welfare Daily News of Chungking and the National Catholic Newspaper ("Yi-Shi Pao") at the age of 24. After WWII, she returned to Beijing to teach as an instructor at Fu-Jen Catholic University.

In 1949, she moved to Taiwan and taught as a professor of the English Department at Providence University in Taichung, Taiwan. In 1965, she began her tenure as professor of literature and translation at Fu-Jen Catholic University School of Literature. She continued to teach at Fu-Jen for 17 years.

Altogether, Cecilia Chang has written and published 82 books in Chinese, some of which have been translated into English, Korean, and French. Her works have been published and widely read in Taiwan, Hong Kong, Mainland China, Malaysia, and Singapore. Institutions and libraries throughout the world, including the Library of Congress and the Central Library of the Republic of China have collected her literary work. Students in China and Taiwan now read her prose and poetry in their textbooks and standard reading.

Throughout her life, Cecilia Chang received many honors and awards, among them, the prestigious Chung Shan Literary Award in 1968; the Distinguished Alumni Award from Taipei Catholic University; the China Literary Society Award; the National Sun Yat Sen Cultural Foundation Literature Award; the Women's Union Long Poetry Award; and the Lifelong Contributor in Literature Award from the Chinese Literary Society of Taipei on May 4, 2001.

Cecilia Chang came to the United States seven years ago to live in Southern California. She was married to the late Philip Yu and is survived by one son, Justin Yu of New York City, one daughter, Theresa Yeh of Los Angeles, and four grandchildren, Rosemary and Pauline Yu and Paul and David Yeh.

HONORING CALVARY CHILDREN'S HOME, COBB COUNTY, GEORGIA

HON. BOB BARR

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 2001

Mr. BARR of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, Rev. Snyder Turner is an untiring servant to the needy children of Cobb County, Georgia. Rev. Turner's greatest accomplishment is that he has managed Calvary Children's Home since 1971. Rev. Turner has received numerous

awards and widespread recognition for his work with children. His commitment to providing a haven for disadvantaged children makes him an invaluable asset to Cobb County and surrounding communities.

Calvary Children's Home provides long-term care for abused, abandoned, and underprivileged children. The home has operated in Cobb County since 1966, and has continually expanded its ability to care for even more children. In 1997, Calvary moved to a new location in Powder Springs. This new facility allows the Home to care for 20 to 30 children at one time. Calvary Children's Home provides care to children for as long as they need it; there is no age at which care must stop.

This year marks the 30th anniversary of Rev. Turner's leadership at Calvary Children's Home. I would like to extend to Rev. Turner my admiration for his work with the children of Cobb County. I hope Rev. Turner's work and dedication to his community continues for many years to come.

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT: RIGHT TO LIFE ACT

HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 2001

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that, if passed, will once and for all protect our unborn children from harm. Over 1.3 million abortions are performed in the United States each year and over 38 million have been performed since abortion was legalized in 1973. This is a national tragedy. It is the duty of all Americans to protect our children—born and unborn. This bill, the Right to Life Act, would provide blanket protection to all unborn children from the moment of conception.

In 1973, the United States Supreme Court, in the landmark case of *Roe v. Wade*, refused to determine when human life begins and therefore found nothing to indicate that the unborn are persons protected by the Fourteenth Amendment. In the decision, however, the Court did concede that, "If the suggestion of personhood is established, the appellants' case, of course, collapses, for the fetus' right to life would be guaranteed specifically by the Amendment." Considering Congress has the constitutional authority to uphold the Fourteenth Amendment, coupled by the fact that the Court admitted that if personhood were to be established, the unborn would be protected, it can be concluded that we have the authority to determine when life begins.

The Right to Life Act does what the Supreme Court refused to do in *Roe v. Wade* and recognizes the personhood of the unborn for the purpose of enforcing four important provisions in the Constitution: (1) Sec. 1 of the Fourteenth Amendment prohibiting states from depriving any person of life; (2) Sec. 5 of the Fourteenth Amendment providing Congress the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provision of this amendment; (3) the due process clause of the Fifth Amendment, which concurrently prohibits the federal government from depriving any person of life; and

(4) Article 1, Section 8, giving Congress the power to make laws necessary and proper to enforce all powers in the Constitution.

This legislation will protect millions of future children by prohibiting any state or federal law that denies the personhood of the unborn, thereby effectively overturning *Roe v. Wade*.

We have had some recent successes in protecting our preborn including the passage of the Unborn Victims of Violence Act and the Human Cloning Prohibition Act, as well as the introduction of the Born-Alive Infants Protection Act. These bills recognize the unborn child as a human and provide protection to the fetus. Because I firmly believe that life begins at conception and that the preborn child deserves all the rights and protections afforded an American citizen, I support these pieces of legislation. The Right to Life Act will finally put our unborn children on the same legal footing as all other persons. I hope my colleagues will join me in support of this important effort.

THE GREATEST SHOWMAN ON EARTH

HON. DAN MILLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 2001

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, "Ladies and gentlemen, boys and girls of all ages, welcome to the greatest show on earth! The Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey Circus is proud to present Gunther Gebel-Williams."

These words were spoken all across the world for the past quarter of a century reaching the ears of an estimated 200 million people, introducing the greatest animal trainer that has ever lived. Gunther Gebel-Williams has recently passed away, but his memory will live on in the minds of the millions of men, women and children that came to see this amazing man and his dangerous performances. There were 1,500 people that attended his funeral to pay their respects in his adopted home town of Venice.

Gunther Gebel-Williams began his career at the age of 12 in WWII Germany and he later joined the Barnum and Bailey Circus in 1968 only to make his first American debut on Jan. 6, 1969. From that first debut in 1969 until his last in 1989 he never missed a show, totaling 12,000 consecutive performances. Kenneth Feld memorialized Gunther Gebel-Williams by saying "He was unlike any performer anywhere. When he entered the circus arena, whether carrying a Roman Post on galloping horses or atop an elephant, every eye was always on him until he left the floor." When Gunther Gebel-Williams was not performing he would often put on a pair of his old boots and help to sweep the floor.

He loved and cared for the animals like a father. At Gunther's funeral Dr. Richard Houch a retired veterinarian, told the audience of his devotion to animals stating, "He would watch baby tigers and leopards playing to figure out what they could do best in the act. He knew the personality, disposition and idiosyncrasies of every animal." He was an amazing man who was not only loved by the animals but

also by his fans and friends. I believe that the world has lost a legend and my congressional district a good citizen. He will be missed greatly.

INTRODUCTION OF MEDICARE
REGULATORY AND CON-
TRACTING REFORM ACT OF 2001

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 2001

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to introduce the bipartisan Medicare Regulatory and Contracting Reform Act of 2001. Over the past several months, I have been working closely with PETE STARK, Ranking Member of the Ways and Means Health Subcommittee, to assemble this much needed package. This legislation is the product of months of bipartisan consultation with health care providers and with the Department of Health and Human Services. Our bill will go a long way toward alleviating the burden of unreasonable and unnecessary regulatory paperwork from the nation's doctors and other health care providers.

I am pleased that every member of the Health Subcommittee has decided to join me and Congressman STARK in introducing this important legislation, along with several of our colleagues from the full committee. This interest tells us that Members of Congress are hearing from doctors, from home health workers, from hospital administrators, from nursing home aides that change is needed. Good health care is about patients, not paperwork. America's health care providers must be freed from the flood of forms.

My Subcommittee has been taking a serious and honest look at the problems of providers throughout the year. And I have to tell you—the problems are real. At a hearing in March, Susan Wilson of the Visiting Nurses' Association of Central Connecticut testified about how difficult it is for a provider to respond to a technical denial of a claim. For example, a patient must be homebound in order to be entitled to benefits. A physician must certify, in writing, that the patient meets the homebound requirement. However, if the certification is not signed and dated prior to billing for coverage, a claim denial is issued. At this point, a provider has to pursue a formal appeal. Our bill requires the development of a system to allow easy corrections of technical problems with claims without having to go through the appeals process—saving time for providers and for the appeals system.

At a recent meeting of my Subcommittee, Congressman CAMP told us that he spent an afternoon working in one of his local doctors' offices, filling out the forms that need to be completed before Medicare can be billed for a health care service. He was confronted with several books, each as large as a phone book, that needed to be consulted in order to properly code the claim. It just should not be that difficult.

I have visited a wide cross section of Connecticut's health care providers—and they raise a common theme with me. They are

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

frustrated. These are good people who want to take care of the patients they see. And yet they are inundated by forms, requirements, second-guessing, and heavy handed oversight. We have to take action, or we run the risk of driving from the Medicare program the very providers we need to ensure that seniors have access to high quality care.

An eye physician from Torrington Connecticut contacted me earlier this year to express his frustration with a system that subjected him, in his words, "to a star-chamber proceeding . . . for the crime of serving the elderly." This is unacceptable. We must act.

My bill will diminish the paperwork load required to meet complex and technical regulatory requirements and immediately free up for patient care time that providers now spend completing and filing federal forms. Specifically, my bill streamlines the regulatory process, enhances education and technical assistance for doctors and other health care providers, and protects the rights of providers in the audit and recovery process to ensure that the repayment process is fair and open. At the same time, the bill has been carefully designed to protect ongoing and necessary efforts to reduce waste, fraud and abuse from the Medicare program.

In addition, under this bill, the Secretary is given the tools to manage Medicare program operations competitively and efficiently. For the first time, the new Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services will be able to contract with the best entities available to process claims, make payments and answer questions. And the Secretary will be free to promote quality through incentives for the Medicare Administrative Contractors to provide outstanding service to seniors and health care providers.

The bill includes a section I am particularly excited about that will create a demonstration program designed to make intense and targeted technical assistance available to small health care providers. This demonstration will offer technical experts to work with small providers on a voluntary basis to evaluate systems for compliance and suggest more efficient or more effective means of operating their documentation and billing systems. This demonstration is modeled on successful work undertaken by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration to promote compliance with complicated requirements. Through this demonstration, we are going to help small providers overwhelmed by the complexity of Medicare's rules by showing them what they need to do to comply.

We also create an ombudsman to help providers solve problems they encounter with the Medicare program. Too many doctors tell us that they operate in fear of making an innocent error and ending up with the very viability of their practice in jeopardy. We need to change that mind set—Medicare should help providers comply with rules—it shouldn't drive them away from the system.

Passage of the Johnson-Stark bill will take a long step toward making that goal a reality. I look forward to working with my colleagues and with the Administration to see our bill become law this year.

August 3, 2001

CLEAN WATER USERS
PROTECTION ACT

HON. C.L. "BUTCH" OTTER

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 2001

Mr. OTTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the "Clean Water Users Protection Act." This bill provides that plaintiffs under the Clean Water Act must post a bond for their opponents' legal fees before filing a case. Ordinary farmers, small businessmen, rural counties and school districts have all become targets for zealots who place their own interpretation of the law before the interests of rural America. My act will ensure that only legitimate lawsuits are brought under the Clean Water Act.

Congress established Clean Water Act citizen suits in the 1970's to ensure that each citizen would have a voice in making sure that our environment remained clean. Unfortunately, the process was corrupted by those who want to destroy private enterprise and line their pockets in the process. The Talent Irrigation District is a perfect example. In that case a radical environmental group challenged a commonly used, federally regulated herbicide as violating the Clean Water Act. A lower court rejected their suit, and rightfully so. The 9th Circuit Court ruled, against nearly 30 years of precedent to the contrary, that aquatic herbicides are also covered by the Clean Water Act. Every irrigator in the United States now faces the prospect of losing their farms or going to jail. Had the plaintiff in the case been forced to post a bond, perhaps they would have thought twice before filing their suit.

The Clean Water Users Protection Act does not change any obligation under the Clean Water Act. It does not reduce the remediation and/or penalties that can be ordered if violations of the Clean Water Act are found. It will, however, reduce the incentives for frivolous suits to be filed. It will restrain the impulse for mercenary lawyers to set up shop in the guise of caring for the environment. The Sacramento Bee recently ran a series of articles about the immense amounts of money that flow into the pockets of lawyers performing such "citizen-suits." They reported that the government paid out \$31.6 million in plaintiffs attorneys fees for 434 environmental cases during the 1990's. Businesses, farmers, and local governments have paid an untold amount more. My bill will stop the flow of dollars away from environmental protection and into lawyers pockets while protecting the honest men and women who live in, care for, and make their living from the beautiful Western states we call home.